

ARABIC LEVEL 2

حروف اللين

REMEMBER

We previously went over حُرُوفُ الْمَدِّ, or letters of elongation. Do you remember what they are?

REMEMBER

Letters of elongation are letters (being the waw, alif, or yaa) which are preceded by a letter which has a harakah which agrees with it.

For instance, in the word:

مِفْتَاح

The letter of elongation here is the alif, as it's preceded by a letter which has a fathah



REMEMBER

The harakah that agrees with the alif is the *fathah*

The harakah that agrees with the waaw is the *dhammah*

The harakah that agrees with the yaa is the *kasrah*



LEEN LETTERS

With this in mind, we're now ready to go over leen letters.

Leen letters are one of the three weak letters (waw, alif or yaa) which were preceded by a letter which has a harakah which does **not agree** with the weak letter.

EXAMPLE

صَوِّمُ

Here, we have the waw which was preceded by the saad, which has a fathah on it. Note how the fathah does not agree with the waaw.

Thus, the leen letter here is the waaw, as it was preceded by a letter with a fathah.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE

كَأَيُّ

Here, the yaa was preceded by a kaaf which has a fathah. The fathah does not agree with the yaa. Thus, the leen letter here is the yaa, as it was preceded by a letter with a fathah.

LET'S USE WHAT WE KNOW!

Trace and Read

بَيَّ بَوُّ تَيَّ تَوُّ ثَيَّ ثَوُّ

جَيَّ جَوُّ حَيَّ حَوُّ خَيَّ خَوُّ

دَيَّ دَوُّ ذَيَّ ذَوُّ

رَيَّ رَوُّ زَيَّ زَوُّ سَيَّ سَوُّ

شَيَّ شَوُّ صَيَّ صَوُّ